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the very large immigration of forms from the Mississippi and Ohio valleys is found by the author in the topographical changes incident to the glacial period. The formation of the Des Plaines and Maumee outlets to the lake region, as the ice-sheet receded, established the channels along which the Unionidæ of the Mississippi and the Ohio entered the Michigan area. The opening of the Grand-Saginaw valley as an outlet for the glacial lake Maumee into Lake Michigan, and the subsequent closing of the Maumee outlet, afforded the opportunity for the Unionidæ of the Mississippi to invade this region. It is a significant fact that the present range of the most of the invading species is still confined within the beach lines of the glacial lakes.

C. A. K.

The Plankton of Puget Sound.¹—As the result of the examination of a vertical series of catches, taken at five levels in a depression in Puget Sound 112 fathoms in depth, the conclusion is reached that the surface strata present the greatest number of living individuals and furnish the most favorable, though irregular, conditions for their multiplication. The relative number of living and dead individuals changes in going from surface to bottom; for example, 82 per cent of *Coscinodiscus* in the surface water were alive, but only 29 per cent in the bottom water. A great accumulation of this genus in the deeper water is explained as the probable result of a previous, but no longer continuing, period of rapid growth in the surface water, followed by subsidence to the deeper strata. In the case of some diatoms the conditions of growth seem to be well fulfilled in the lower strata. Indeed, all the organisms of the plankton were found in a living condition throughout the 112 fathoms, excepting the Copepoda, which were not met with below 64 fathoms.

C. A. K.

Faune de France.²—This is the third volume issued of one of those convenient manuals of systematic biology so frequent in the Old World and so rare in the New. Would that we had something of the sort for other groups than vertebrates! The first volume of this *Fauna of France* dealt with the Coleoptera; the second embraced the rest of the Hexapoda. This volume contains the other Invertebrata, including the Thysanura, which were omitted from Vol. ii.

¹ Peck, J. I., and Harrington, N. R. Observations on the Plankton of Puget Sound, *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, vol. xvi, pp. 378–387, Pls. xxxvii, xxxviii.

² *Faune de France*, par A. Acloque, tome iii, 500 pp., 1664 figs., 18 mo. Paris, 1899. 10 frcs.

This work differs from the familiar *Leunis* in that it is a descriptive catalogue, incomplete in some of the smaller or more difficult forms, of all the animals within a certain geographical territory, with analytical keys of families, genera, and, in most cases, of species as well. The illustrations (process cuts), though small, are in most cases characteristic. While intended for France, American students will frequently find this volume of value because of the similarity of genera in many instances on the two continents and their seas. K.

Fishes New to New England. — In *Science*, No. 199, Mr. Hugh M. Smith gives notes on a number of fishes, mostly tropical in their general range, which have been taken in recent years at or near Woods Holl, Mass. The list includes the following species: *Germo alalunga*, the long-finned albacore; *Chaetodon ocellatus*, the parche; *C. striatus*, the Portuguese butterfly; and a new species, *C. bricei*; *Neomenis aya*, the red snapper; *N. apodus*, the schoolmaster; *N. analis*, the mutton fish; *N. griseus*, the mangrove snapper; *N. jocu*, the dog snapper; *Canthidermis asperimus*, a trigger fish; *Diodon hystrix*, porcupine fish; *Athlennes hians*, a marine gar; *Trachinotus goodei*, the black-finned pompano; two species of half-beaks, *Hemirhamphus braziliensis* and *Hyporhamphus roberte*; and a small file fish, *Alutera*, apparently new. There have now been reported from Woods Holl 222 species of fish — a larger number than from any other locality in the United States with the single exception of Key West.

Systematic Position of the Pycnogonids. — Ihle comes to the rather startling conclusions¹ that these forms must be regarded as tracheates which have lost their trachea and which are direct discordants of primitive myriapods. They have no near relationship with arachnids or crustaceans, and the few features in which they resemble these must be regarded as the results of convergence. They have so far departed from the myriapod stock that they must be regarded as a distinct class of tracheates.

Crustacea of the Northrop Collection.² — Dr. Rankin has published a list of the crustacea collected by Professor and Mrs. Northrop in the Bahamas during the year 1890. Most of the species are mentioned merely by name, with references to the original descriptions. Four new species and one new variety are

¹ *Biolog. Centralblatt*, Bd. xviii (1898), p. 603.

² Rankin, W. M. The Northrop Collection of Crustacea from the Bahamas, *Annals N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, vol. xi (1898), No. 12.